

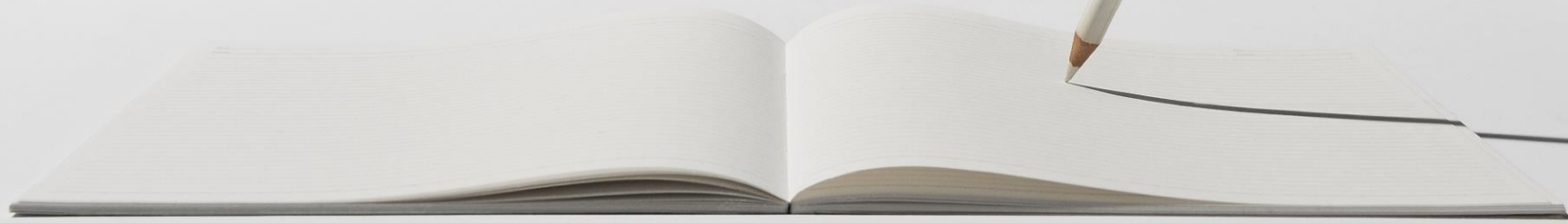
# **FROM CIVIL WAR TO RECONSTRUCTION**

**CHAPTER 1 LESSON 5  
USH HONORS**



# LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ASSESS THE INFLUENCE  
OF SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE  
OR GROUPS ON  
RECONSTRUCTION

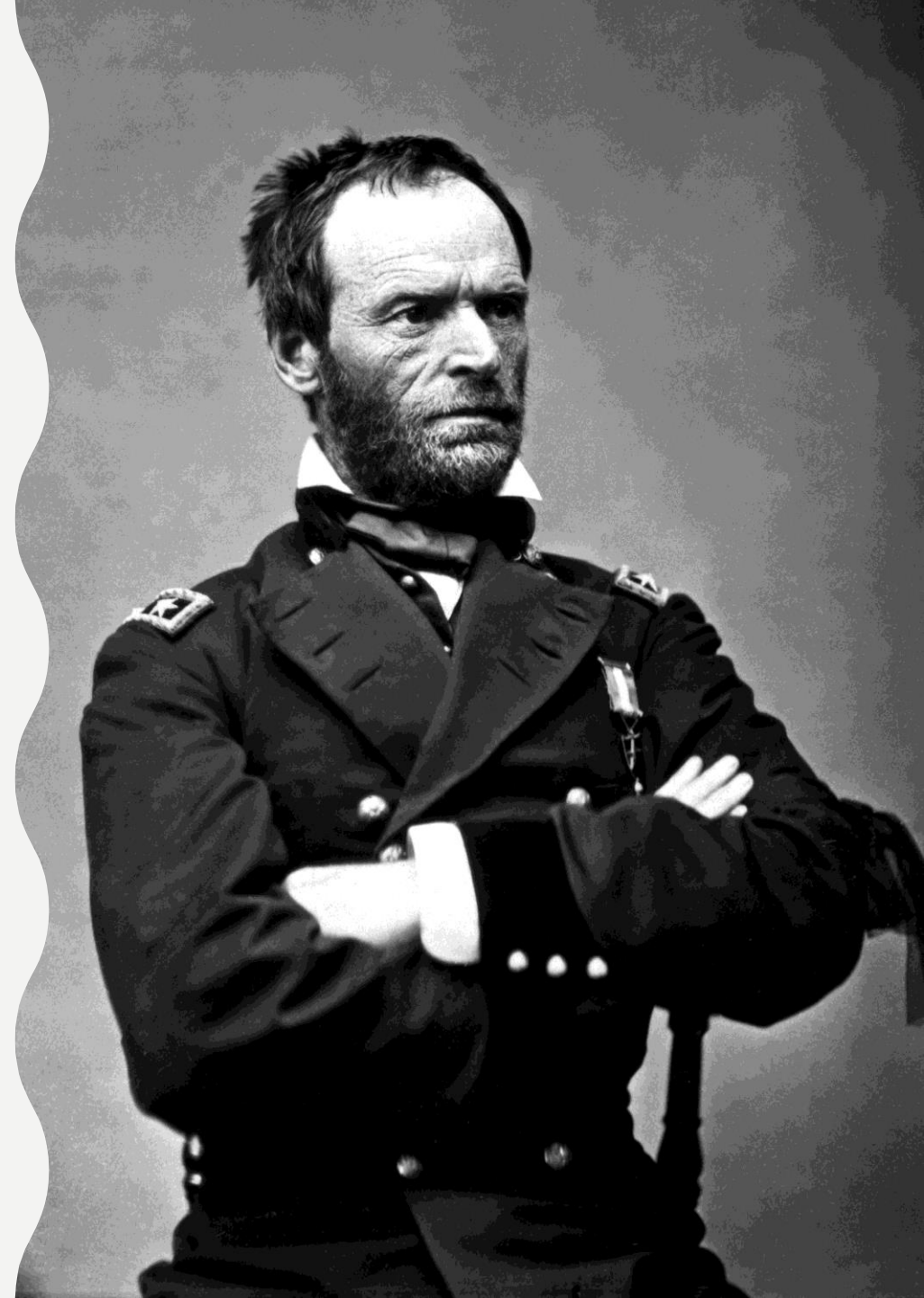


# WHAT IS RECONSTRUCTION?

**THE REORGANIZATION AND  
REESTABLISHMENT OF THE SECEDED  
STATES IN THE UNION AFTER THE  
AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.**

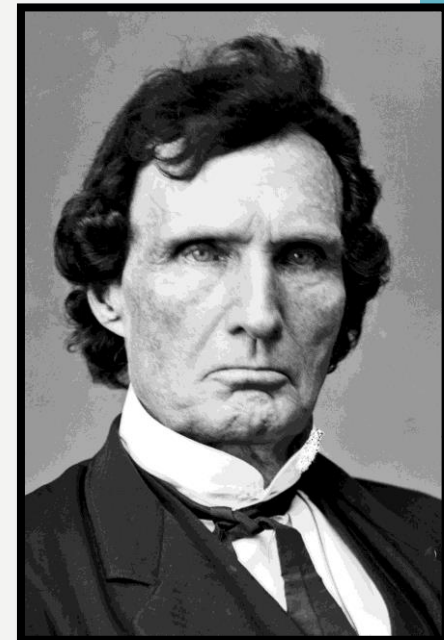
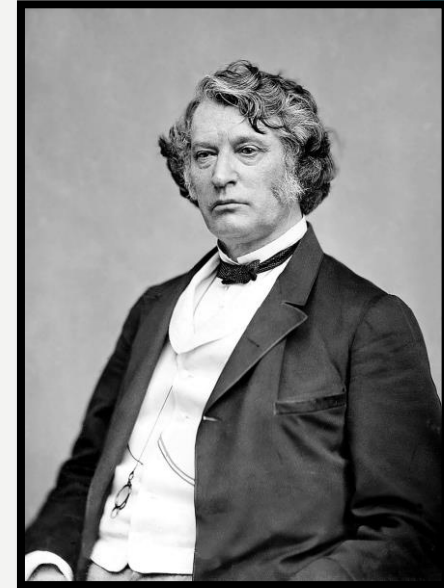
# THE END OF THE WAR...

- **General William Tecumseh Sherman Marches through Georgia!**
  - Sherman pushed through Georgia, and captured and burned Atlanta (September 1864)
  - Sherman cut a 60-mile-wide swath through Georgia ending at Savannah in December 1864!
- Sherman is considered the pioneer of “total war”
- **What is “total war”?**
  - Military strategy in which both sides are willing to make any sacrifice in lives and resources to win.
  - It is brutal: probably shortened the war.
- **What is Sherman’s goal?**
  1. Destroy supplies destined for the Confederate army
  2. Weaken Confederate morale



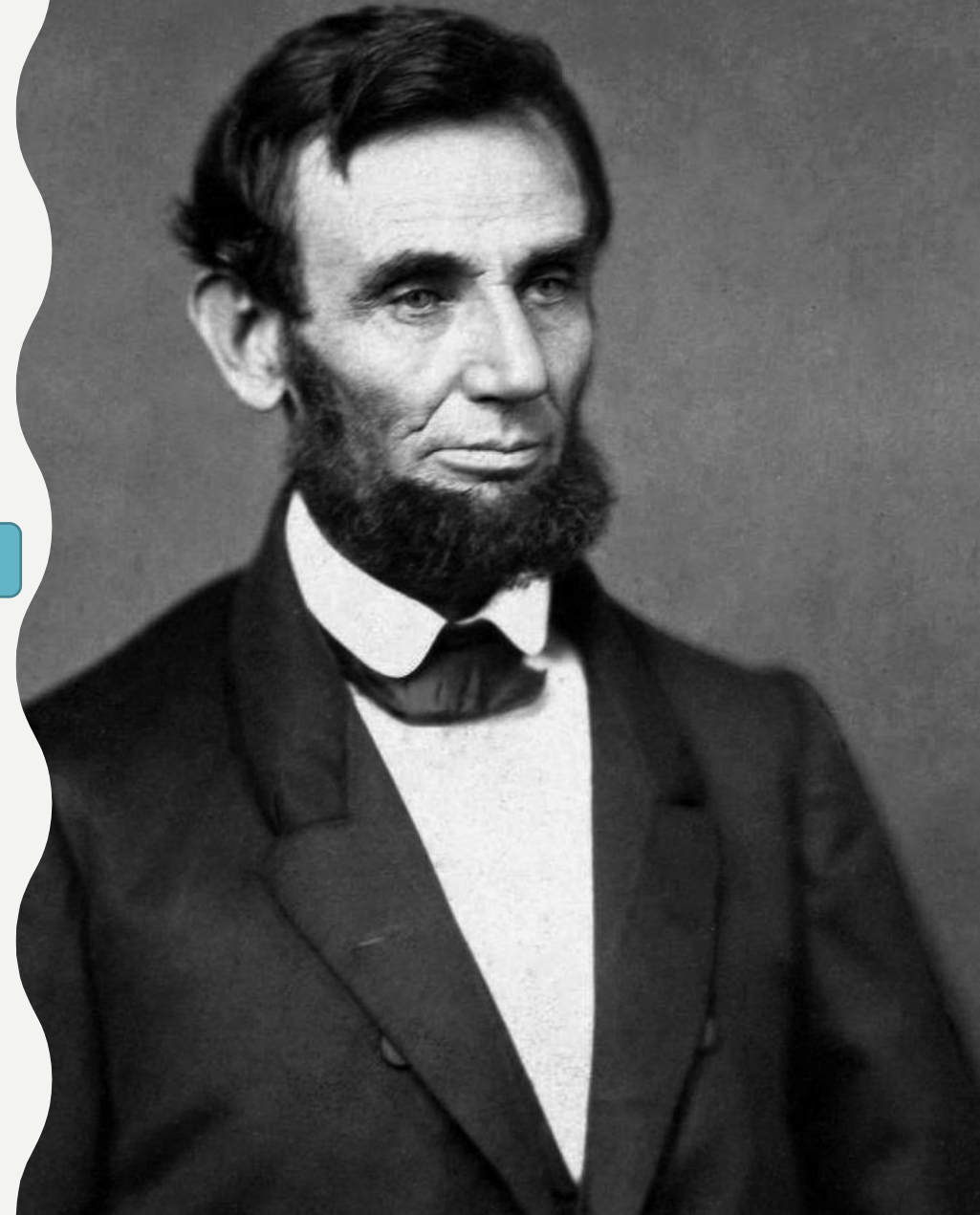
# WHO ARE THE RADICAL REPUBLICANS?

- **Radical Republicans:** a group of Republicans who favored drastic and usually repressive measures against the southern states after the **Civil War**.
- In 1865, the federal government faced **MANY** questions:
  1. How could the **Union** be restored, and the **South** returned to the **Union**?
  2. Would the **Confederate** states be treated as territories or have the same rights as other states?
  3. Who would decide readmission – **Congress** or the **president**?
  4. What would happen to the former slaves?
- In 1865, the Radical Republicans (led by **Charles Sumner** and **Thaddeus Stevens**) wanted:
  - total abolition of slavery
  - a demanding reconstruction policy.



# WHAT WAS LINCOLN'S PLAN?

- **Original Plan... 1863: The 10% Plan**
  - Secession was illegal and would not be honored!
  - Lincoln wanted to reestablish pro-union governments in the South.
  - There are 3 steps to rejoining the Union:
    1. Presidential pardon and amnesty to **ANY** “rebel” who vowed loyalty to the Union.
      - NO Confederate officials
      - NO Confederate officers
    2. 10% of the state’s registered voters (1860) had to swear allegiance to the Union.
    3. States were to use the pro-Union rules for former slaves (13<sup>th</sup> Amendment)
  - Lincoln wanted to be **KIND** and have a peaceful transition...
- **April 15, 1865: Lincoln dies from his injuries.**



# LINCOLN'S LEGACY



# PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION

- After Lincoln's death, Johnson issued his own plan for Reconstruction (May 1865).
- Presidential Reconstruction = Johnson's Plan...
- How did Johnson's plan differ from Lincoln's plan?
  - This plan involved the 7 states remaining without current reconstruction governments:
    - Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.
  - Almost all Southerners who took an oath of allegiance would be pardoned.
  - All property (except slaves) would be restored.
  - Secession had to be proclaimed illegal.
  - Civil War debts by the South would NOT be paid by the country!
  - States had to ratify the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
  - Confederate civil and military officers cannot hold leadership positions.
- What is the benefit of this plan?
  - The plantation aristocracy would be “purged” from leadership – favoring/benefiting “humble men, the peasantry and yeomen of the south...”



- **When did Presidential Reconstruction take effect?**
  - **Summer, 1865!**
- **Were there unforeseen consequences?**
  - **YES! Disqualified Southerners applied for pardons (en mass)!**
  - **Johnson pardoned ~13,000 ex-Confederates AND dropped plans to punish treason!**
  - **By December 1865, all 7 states had created new governments that restored the status quo from before the war.**
  - **Former leading Confederates (including the former vice president) won election to Congress.**
  - **Some states refused to ratify the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment or to repudiate their Confederate debts.**
- **What other consequences caused problems?**
  - **The “Black Codes” were designed to regulate affairs of freedmen (as the slave statutes had done in the antebellum era)**
  - **While the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment guaranteed freedom, the “black codes” harshly restricted freedmen behavior.**
  - **While freedmen were no longer slaves, they were not really liberated either!**
  - **The “Black Codes” revealed what “home rule” would have been without federal interference.**

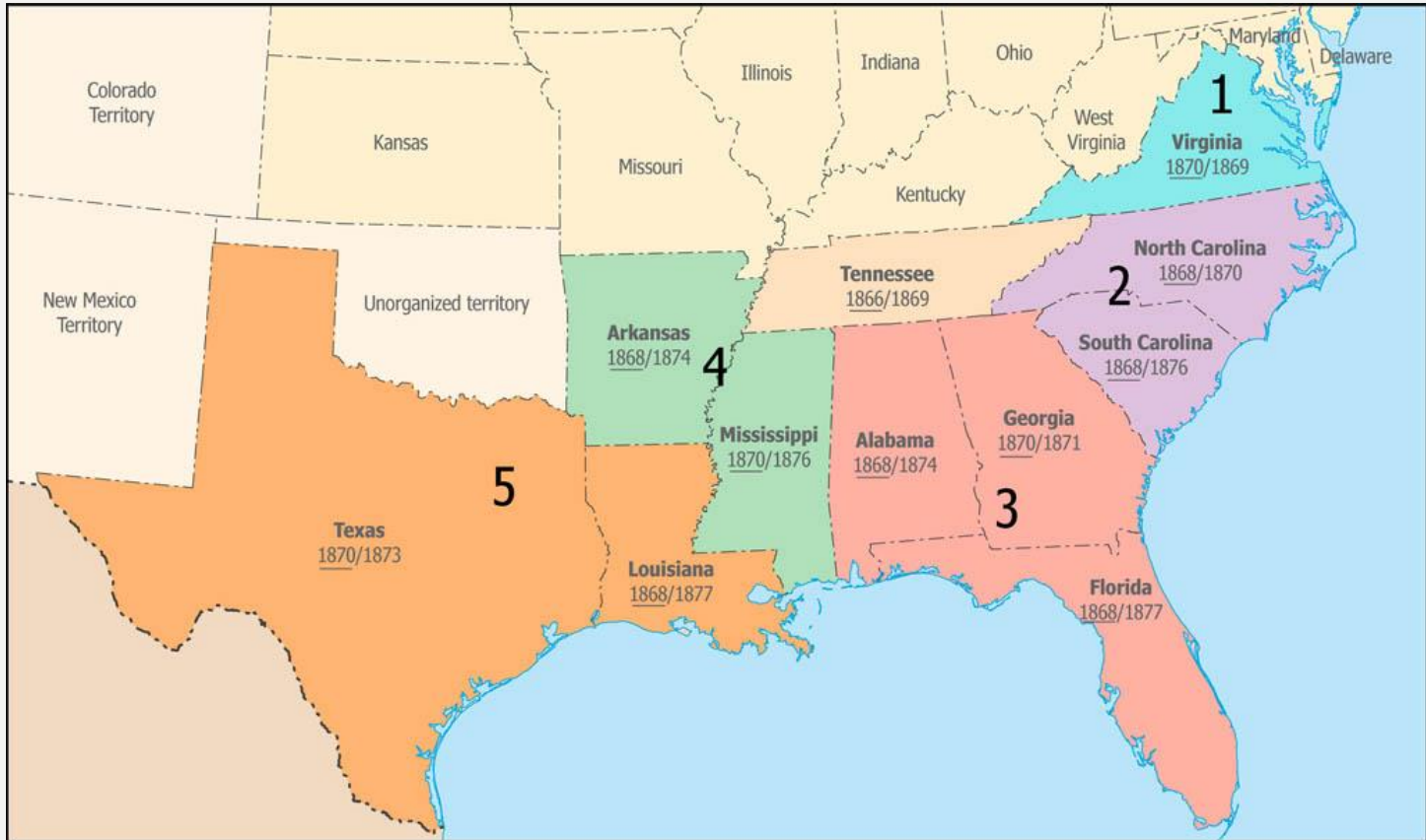
# CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION, 1866-1867

- This is also called RADICAL Reconstruction
- Why RADICAL?
  - Radical Republicans wanted this form of reconstruction...it punishes the South.
  - Also called Military Reconstruction!
- How is this plan different from Lincoln's Plan & Johnson's Plan?
  - The South was divided into five military districts and governed by military governors until acceptable state constitutions could be written and approved by Congress.
  - All males, regardless of race, but excluding former Confederate leaders, were permitted to participate in the constitutional conventions that formed the new governments in each state.
  - New state constitutions were required to provide for *universal manhood suffrage* (voting rights for all men) without regard to race.
  - States were required to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment in order to be readmitted to the Union.

# THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CIVIL WAR AMENDMENTS



# RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION



## MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION

Military districts and commanding generals

1 Schofield   2 Sickles   3 Pope   4 Ord   5 Sheridan

*Tennessee had been readmitted before military reconstruction was established in 1867.*

### State

1868 Date of readmission to Union

1871 Date conservative rule reestablished